or for sale. This tax is progressive; it varies between 12 and 18 francs per kilo., and there is, besides, a transmission tax of Frs. 2.50. Heavy penalties will be imposed upon those who make beer without paying the taxes.

Le Pays Réel, 30.V.—Ship repairers at the Port of Antwerp may work more than eight hours a day provided that the total number of working hours over a period of four weeks does not exceed an average of 48 hours a week, or a maximum of 192 hours for the period indicated.

Journal de Charleroi, 20.VI.—The crisis tax has been increased. The rates are fixed as follows:

4% on incomes of less than 15,000 francs.
5½% on incomes of from 15,000 to 25,000 francs.
7½% on incomes of from 25,000 to 50,000 francs.
10% on incomes of from 50,000 to 100,000 francs.
12½% on incomes of from 100,000 to 150,000 francs.
15% on incomes of 150,000 francs and over.

This tax is increased by one tenth for married persons without children and by two tenths for single persons. Gifts to the "Winter Aid" may be deducted from professional revenue.

The national crisis tax, payable on revenue from invested capital, has been fixed at the same time and at the same rates as the property tax:

2% on revenue of less than 3,000 francs.
3% on revenue of from 3,000 to 10,000 francs.
4% on revenue of from 10,000 to 25,000 francs.
6% on revenue of from 25,000 to 50,000 francs.
8% on revenue of from 50,000 to 100,000 francs.
10% on revenue of from 100,000 to 150,000 francs.
12½% on revenue of from 150,000 to 200,000 francs.
15% on revenue of 200,000 francs and over.

[The magnificent blessings of the New Order.]

Personal Notes

Kölnische Zeitung, 22.VII. — Mr. Albert GOFFIN was appointed as Governor General of the National Bank. He succeeds Mr. Georges Janssen who died on May 9th, 1941.

Resistance to Nazi Occupation

ONA, 4.VIII. — Belgian labor conscripts working at the Haeren aerodrome near Brussels recently staged a daring coup in which they captured large quantities of arms and ammunition which has since been used effectively against the Nazis in many parts of Belgium, it was reliably reported in London on August 3rd. When the siren sounded, in broad daylight, all German aerodrome officials rushed to the shelters. As soon as they were out of sight, one group of conscripts cut telephone lines to police and air force headquarters in Brussels. Another group seized several hundred German rifles, half a dozen machine guns, many rounds of ammunition, and scores of hand grenades. The arms haul was delivered safely into the hands of Belgian V-for-victory squads and ever since there has been a veritable hail of hand grenades on German camps, trucks, houses and office buildings.

Le Pays Réel, 18.VI.—"The New Order and Its Caricature". José Streel writes as follows: "Maybe the new order is on the march in this country. *But it certainly marches in slow motion and it never misses an opportunity of making a faux-pas.* There is nothing astonishing in this. The occupation authorities are not here to accomplish a revolutionary task, but to continue the war against England. Their only obligation is to assure order in the street; the international conventions forbid them to disturb the existing political organization. The expected revolutionary order is still to come." [One more "true confession" by the obedient and disappointed servants of the Nazis.]

Journal de Charleroi, 8.VI.—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the reappearance of the newspaper, the *Journal De Charleroi* gives a survey of the "progress" made during the first year of the occupation of Belgium. "A rapid review of the facts could lead to the conclusion that the desired and expected upheaval has not taken place. *The forces of the former regime are always alive and threatening. Most of their agents have regained at least their influence, if not the posts they so cowardly abandoned.* Happy days are here again for Plutocracy. Profiteers are doing a wonderful business. As to the workers, they are entirely absorbed with the